

has the same job I had. I was the minority whip for a while and the majority whip for a while; he has, too, served in the capacity. We have a great deal in common, and I am delighted to have him as a friend.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the previous request made by the Senator from Alaska?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

MEASURE READ FOR THE FIRST TIME—S. 3283

Mr. STEVENS. I understand that S. 3283 is at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for the first time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3283) to reauthorize and amend the Commodity Exchange Act to promote legal certainty, enhance competition, and reduce systemic risk in markets for futures and over-the-counter derivatives, and for other purposes.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, on behalf of the leader, I now ask for its second reading, and I object to that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The bill will be read the second time on the next legislative day.

THANKING MARSHALL DOVE

Mr. STEVENS. I think we are getting down to the end. Today is not only the last day of the 106th Congress, but it is also the last day of Marshall Dove, who served in the Senate on the Republican Cloakroom staff.

She has been here, now, for close to 3 years and will now change careers. I have asked for this opportunity to wish her the best in all the new challenges she may face. We thank her for her dedication and service in the Senate.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 2924

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate receives the message from the House on S. 2924 the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration and agree to the amendment of the House providing that language is identical to the language I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senate concurred in the amendment of the House, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 2924) entitled "An Act to strengthen the enforcement of Federal statutes relating to false identification, and for other purposes", do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Internet False Identification Prevention Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON FALSE IDENTIFICATION.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish a

coordinating committee to ensure, through existing interagency task forces or other means, that the creation and distribution of false identification documents (as defined in section 1028(d)(3) of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 3(2) of this Act) is vigorously investigated and prosecuted.

(b) *MEMBERSHIP.*—The coordinating committee shall consist of the Director of the United States Secret Service, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Social Security, and the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, or their respective designees.

(c) *TERM.*—The coordinating committee shall terminate 2 years after the effective date of this Act.

(d) *REPORT.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury, at the end of each year of the existence of the committee, shall report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on the activities of the committee.

(2) *CONTENTS.*—The report referred in paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) the total number of indictments and informations, guilty pleas, convictions, and acquittals resulting from the investigation and prosecution of the creation and distribution of false identification documents during the preceding year;

(B) identification of the Federal judicial districts in which the indictments and informations were filed, and in which the subsequent guilty pleas, convictions, and acquittals occurred;

(C) specification of the Federal statutes utilized for prosecution;

(D) a brief factual description of significant investigations and prosecutions;

(E) specification of the sentence imposed as a result of each guilty plea and conviction; and

(F) recommendations, if any, for legislative changes that could facilitate more effective investigation and prosecution of the creation and distribution of false identification documents.

SEC. 3. FALSE IDENTIFICATION.

Section 1028 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(3)(A), by inserting ", including the transfer of a document by electronic means" after "commerce"; and

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting "template, computer file, computer disc," after "impression,";

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking "and" after the semicolon;

(C) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (8);

(D) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (5) as paragraphs (4) through (6), respectively;

(E) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

"(3) the term 'false identification document' means a document of a type intended or commonly accepted for the purposes of identification of individuals that—

"(A) is not issued by or under the authority of a governmental entity; and

"(B) appears to be issued by or under the authority of the United States Government, a State, a political subdivision of a State, a foreign government, a political subdivision of a foreign government, or an international governmental or quasi-governmental organization"; and

(F) by inserting after paragraph (6), as redesignated, the following:

"(7) the term 'transfer' includes selecting an identification document, false identification document, or document-making implement and placing or directing the placement of such identification document, false identification document, or document-making implement on an online location where it is available to others; and"

SEC. 4. REPEAL.

Section 1738 of title 18, United States Code, and the item relating to that section in the table of contents for chapter 83 of that title, are repealed.

SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate will today give final approval to legislation I introduced to curb the availability of false identification via the Internet.

Let me thank my many colleagues in both the House and Senate for their hard work in moving this measure quickly through the legislative process. In particular, I appreciate the support and assistance of Chairman HENRY HYDE of the House Judiciary Committee, as well as the work of Congressman HOWARD COBLE, Congressman HOWARD BERMAN, Congressman JOHN CONYERS, and Congressman BILL MCCOLLUM. In addition to their efforts, I want to praise the strong support of Congressman MARK GREEN, who introduced a similar bill in the House. Enactment of this bill would not have been possible without the consistent support of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Senator HATCH, as well as the assistance of Senators KYL, LEAHY, FEINSTEIN, and DURBIN.

The bill before the Senate today will make important improvements in our laws against the distribution and use of false identification. As I found during a lengthy investigation of the availability of false identification on the Internet, our current laws have done little to stop a growing Internet market in every imaginable type of false identification. Whether via e-mail or from a Web site with a name such as thefakeidshop.com, everything from birth certificates, to Social Security cards, to driver's licenses, are being sold or traded through the ease of cyberspace.

Testimony before the Subcommittee on Investigations demonstrated that the availability of false identification documents from the Internet is a growing problem. Special Agent David Myers, Identification Fraud Coordinator of the State of Florida's Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco, testified that two years ago only one percent of false identification documents came from the Internet. Last year, he testified, a little less than five percent came from the Internet. Now he estimates that about 30 percent of the false identification documents he seizes comes from the Internet. He predicts that by next year his unit will find at least 60 to 70 percent of the false identification documents they seize will come from the Internet.

S. 2924 will put a stop to this widespread distribution of false identification, which can be used to commit identity theft, to facilitate serious financial crimes, and to facilitate the underage purchase of alcohol and tobacco. The new law will make clear that it is a crime to transfer false identification documents by electronic